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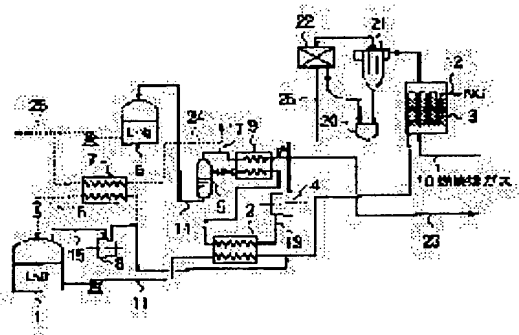
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(54) MANUFACTURE OF DRY ICE AND LIQUEFIED NITROGEN AND DEVICE THEREOF, AND RE-LIQUEFYING METHOD OF BOIL-OFF GAS AND DEVICE THEREOF

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To produce a liquefied nitrogen efficiently by utilizing the temperature of LNG effectively by cooling a combustion exhaust gas by utilizing the temperature of a discharged LNG, producing a dry ice by the solidification of carbon dioxide gas contained in the combustion exhaust gas and separating it, and compressing and cooling a residual exhaust gas further.

SOLUTION: LNG 11 coming out from LNG storage 1 is heat exchanged with a compression gas 13 by a heat exchanger 2 and NG 12 is made by the heat exchange with a combustion exhaust gas 10 by a fluidized bed type heat exchanger 3. While, the combustion exhaust gas 10 is cooled to about -40 to -70° C by the heat exchange with NG gas 12 and the minute particle shape powder body of a dry ice is generated in the fluidized bed and this is separated from the residual exhaust gas by a cyclone 21 and stored in a dry ice storage 20. Then, the residual exhaust gas is supplied to a gas compressor 4 through a filter 22 to form a compression gas 13 and cooled by the heat exchange to LNG 11 by the heat exchanger 2 and further, after being heat exchanged to the low temperature gas 17 and cooled by the low temperature air heat exchanger 9, its one part is made to a liquefied nitrogen 14 by a adiabatic expansion device 5 and stored in a storage 6.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The manufacture approach of the dry ice characterized by compressing further, cooling the residual exhaust gas which cooled the combustion gas using the cold energy of expenditure liquefied natural gas, generated dry ice by solidifying the carbon dioxide gas contained in this combustion gas, dissociated, and separated dry ice, and manufacturing liquefaction nitrogen, and liquefaction nitrogen.

[Claim 2] The manufacture approach of the dry ice according to claim 1 characterized by a combustion gas being a combustion gas of liquefied natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas, and liquefaction nitrogen.

[Claim 3] Heat exchange of the expenditure liquefied natural gas is carried out to the combustion gas compressed by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling after separating dry ice.

Furthermore, carry out heat exchange to the combustion gas dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and it considers as natural gas. Carry out heat exchange to the liquefied natural gas which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and generate dry ice and it dissociates. The manufacture approach of the dry ice according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by carrying out adiabatic expansion further and manufacturing liquefaction nitrogen after compressing the residual exhaust gas which separated dry ice, carrying out heat exchange to the liquefied natural gas from a tank by said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling or carrying out heat exchange, and liquefaction nitrogen.

[Claim 4] The manufacture approach of the dry ice according to claim 3 characterized by separating the generated dry ice with a cyclone, and liquefaction nitrogen.

[Claim 5] A liquefied natural gas tank, the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, a fluid bed mold heat exchanger, a cyclone. The liquefied natural gas which consisted of a dry ice tank, adiabatic-expansion equipment, a liquefaction nitrogen tank, and gas-compression equipment, and was paid out of the liquefied natural gas tank by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling. Heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas compressed after separating dry ice, and heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas further dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger. Natural gas and nothing. Carry out heat exchange to the liquefied natural gas which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and dry ice is generated. A cyclone separates and the generated dry ice is stored in a dry ice tank. [whether heat exchange is further carried out to the liquefied natural gas from a liquefied natural gas tank by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling by compressing the residual exhaust gas which separated dry ice with gas-compression equipment, and] Or the manufacturing installation of the dry ice characterized by constituting and becoming so that adiabatic expansion may be carried out further, liquefaction nitrogen may be manufactured after carrying out heat exchange, and the obtained liquefaction nitrogen may be stored in a liquefaction nitrogen tank, and liquefaction nitrogen.

[Claim 6] The reliquefaction approach of the volatile gas which cools a combustion gas using the cold energy of expenditure liquefied natural gas, carries out cooling solidification of the

carbon dioxide gas contained in this combustion gas, carries out compression cooling of the residual exhaust gas which generated dry ice, dissociated and separated dry ice further, and is characterized by manufacturing and storing liquefaction nitrogen and liquefying volatile gas using this liquefaction nitrogen.

[Claim 7] The reliquefaction approach of the volatile gas according to claim 6 characterized by manufacturing dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen at the demand time zone of liquefied natural gas, and liquefying volatile off-gas at the non-demand time zone of liquefied natural gas.

[Claim 8] Heat exchange of the expenditure liquefied natural gas is carried out to the combustion gas compressed by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling after separating dry ice. Furthermore, carry out heat exchange to the combustion gas dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and it considers as natural gas. Carry out heat exchange to the liquefied natural gas which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and generation separation of the dry ice is carried out. After compressing the residual exhaust gas which carried out generation separation of the dry ice, [whether heat exchange is carried out to the liquefied natural gas from a liquefied natural gas tank by said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, and] Or the reliquefaction approach of the volatile off-gas according to claim 6 or 7 which is made to carry out adiabatic expansion further after carrying out heat exchange, and is characterized by manufacturing and storing liquefaction nitrogen and liquefying volatile off-gas using this liquefaction nitrogen.

[Claim 9] The reliquefaction approach of the volatile off-gas according to claim 8 characterized by separating the generated dry ice with a cyclone.

[Claim 10] A liquefied natural gas tank, the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, a fluid bed mold heat exchanger, a cyclone. The liquefied natural gas which consisted of a dry ice tank, adiabatic-expansion equipment, a liquefaction nitrogen tank, gas-compression equipment, a volatile off-gas compression equipment, and a heat exchanger for volatile off-gas liquefaction, and was paid out of the liquefied natural gas tank by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling. Heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas compressed after separating dry ice, and heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas further dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger. Natural gas and nothing. Carry out heat exchange to the liquefied natural gas which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and dry ice is generated. A cyclone separates and the generated dry ice is stored in a dry ice tank. [whether heat exchange is further carried out to the liquefied natural gas from a liquefied natural gas tank by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling by compressing the residual exhaust gas which separated dry ice with gas-compression equipment, and] Or after carrying out heat exchange, carry out adiabatic expansion further and manufacturing liquefaction nitrogen, and the obtained liquefaction nitrogen is stored in a liquefaction nitrogen tank. Reliquefaction equipment of the volatile off-gas characterized by constituting and becoming so that heat exchange may be carried out to said liquefaction nitrogen and it may liquefy by the heat exchanger for volatile off-gas liquefaction, after compressing volatile off-gas with a volatile off-gas compression equipment.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention evaporates liquefied natural gas (LNG and abbreviated name), and relates to the approach of setting to LNG volatile gas (gas which LNG evaporates and is accumulated in the upper part of an LNG tank, BOG and abbreviated name), and carrying out a reliquefaction to the method of manufacturing dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen using the cold energy at the time of supplying as natural gas (NG and abbreviated name), and its equipment list using the cold energy of this liquefaction nitrogen, at the time of un-supplying [of NG], and its equipment.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] LNG is stored in a heat insulation tank, at the time of NG supply, is evaporated and pressurized and is paid out as a thermal power station plant or NG for town gas. Since the approach of carrying out [the approach] heat exchange, usually carrying out heating evaporation in seawater, and setting to NG was taken, LNG paid out at the time of the need of NG had having discarded in seawater, without using effectively the cold energy which LNG holds, and the problem of low Atsumi water having been generated and affecting an environment.

[0003] Moreover, although heat insulation of the LNG tank is carried out, a part of LNG always evaporates with the heat from the outside, or a part evaporates in connection with precooling of piping or a device at the time of expenditure of LNG, and the acceptance from a transport ship in unsteady, and BOG occurs. The steady yield of BOG is about 0.001 ~ 0.1%/hr to a quantity to be stored. Thus, the effective approach about the art of BOG always generated all day and night was searched for.

[0004] Here, the result of having reviewed the conventional technique of a BOG reliquefaction approach from a viewpoint of returning LNG obtained by carrying out the reliquefaction of the BOG to an LNG tank is shown below.

[0005] (a) About the thing using the liquefaction cycle by the combination of compression, cooling, and expansion, the approach by the closed-loop cycle to which the approach the approach of using the BOG itself as a working medium uses ammonia for JP.57-65792.A as a medium refrigerant uses nitrogen as a working medium at JP.2-157583.A is indicated by JP.50-22771.A.

[0006] (b) About what carries out cool storage of the LNG cold energy to the high day ranges of a ** gas load, and carries out the reliquefaction of the BOG to the night of low loading using cool storage, hydrocarbons, such as an isopentane and an isobutane, are used for JP.60-98300.A as a refrigerant, the approach of carrying out cool storage using the sensible heat and the latent heat uses alcohols and its water solution for JP.2-157583.A as a refrigerant, and the approach of carrying out cool storage using the sensible heat and the latent heat is indicated.

[0007] (c) It is related with what uses LNG cold energy for the LNG evaporation actuation at the time of ** gas, and coincidence, and carries out the reliquefaction of the BOG, and BOG which cooled, liquefied after compressing BOG and was liquefied is paid out to JP.4-370499.A, the approach of mixing with LNG and carrying out ** gas constitutes a BOG liquefaction cycle in JP.62-147197.A, and the approach of flowing back Liquefaction BOG to a tank is indicated.

[0008] (d) About the approach of making a reliquefaction easy by addition of the high-boiling point component to BOG, the approach of adding the hydrocarbon of carbon numbers 2-4 recycles the heavy component of BOG in a reliquefaction vessel at JP.3-41518.A for the nitrogen concentration reduction in BOG is indicated by JP.2-240499.A after heating BOG.

[0009] In the above-mentioned art, although mode of processing of (a) cannot apply a liquefaction cycle to BOG, and it cannot be based on a time zone but it can work, it is not the deployment process of LNG cold energy.

[0010] Although the reliquefaction of BOG is possible for it also in at night when ** gas stops or decreases sharply since mode of processing of (b) carries out cool storage of the LNG cold energy, and reduction of the power expense of BOG liquefaction is enabled since LNG cold energy is used, there is a problem that a cool storage tub becomes large, from on the cool storage property of a refrigerant.

[0011] Although it is possible for a BOG reliquefaction only at the time of LNG expenditure since cool storage of the mode of processing of (c) is not carried out, there is a problem that a BOG reliquefaction is not made in at night when BOG processing poses a problem most.

[0012] Although a BOG reliquefaction is possible only for the time of LNG expenditure since mode of processing of (d) gets the dew-point of BOG at the time of a BOG reliquefaction, and cool storage is not passed and carried out to the supplementary means which adds heavy hydrocarbon and makes the reliquefaction of BOG easy, there is a problem that a BOG reliquefaction is not made in at night when BOG processing poses a problem most.

[0013] As mentioned above, among the arts of BOG proposed from the former, a desirable approach (is JP.60-98300.A etc.), when the refrigerant or the cold reserving material is cooled using the cold energy generated in the case of evaporation at the time of expenditure of LNG and the amount of need decreased or stops, [the method (b)] which carries out the reliquefaction of the BOG using the cold energy of the cooled refrigerant or a cold reserving material, and is returned to an LNG tank, and] However, it is as having already stated that this approach also has the problem that it is necessary to enlarge a cool storage tub in the actual condition. In addition, it is common knowledge that air is liquefied and rectified, using cold energy in to mix NG to pay out as a circumferent technique concerning a BOG reliquefaction, and to use ****, liquefaction nitrogen, liquefied oxygen, and a liquefaction argon are produced jointly, or a carbon dioxide is cooled, and a liquefaction carbon dioxide and dry ice can be produced jointly.

[0014] What was described above is shown below collectively. The amount of LNG paid out as a thermal power station plant or NG for town gas is sharply changed according to a time zone or a season. On the other hand, BOG is always regularly generated again in unsteady including day and night at the time of the LNG acceptance to an LNG tank, storage, and expenditure of NG. At the time of day ranges with many amounts which LNG pays out, it can process by compressing BOG, mixing directly to expenditure LNG, consuming to it, or mixing indirectly, carrying out a reliquefaction, and returning to an LNG tank. However, expenditure of LNG, such as night and early morning, is stabilized in BOG to which a throughput is irregularly changed reduction or when there is nothing, and it can process, and it can compact which can use LNG cold energy effectively, and the further establishment of an energy-saving type BOG processing technique is desired.

[0015]

[Problems] to be Solved by the Invention] The object of this invention is to offer the approach of liquefying efficiently BOG to which using the cold energy of LNG effectively and an yield are changed, and the equipment for it, without producing the above-mentioned problem.

[0016]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention persons use the latent heat of vaporization and/or the sensible heat as a result of examining the circumference technique of LNG processing wholeheartedly that the above-mentioned technical problem should be solved, until LNG evaporates and it is set to NG of the temperature near an outside temperature as cold energy. The carbon dioxide gas and nitrogen which are contained in various kinds of combustion gases can be cooled, and dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen can be manufactured. Furthermore,

the liquefaction nitrogen which carried out in this way and was manufactured is stored, and it came to complete a header and this invention for the ability of a configuration to do a very efficient process by carrying out the reliquefaction of the BOG to the non-demand time zone of LNG using this.

[0017] That is, this invention contains the following (1) thru/or the mode of (10).

(1) The manufacture approach of the dry ice characterized by compressing further, cooling the residual exhaust gas which cooled the combustion gas using the cold energy of expenditure LNG, generated dry ice by solidifying the carbon dioxide gas contained in this combustion gas, dissociated, and separated dry ice, and manufacturing liquefaction nitrogen, and liquefaction nitrogen.

(2) The above characterized by a combustion gas being a combustion gas of LNG or LPG. (1) The manufacture approach of dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen.

[0018] (3) Carry out heat exchange of expenditure LNG to the combustion gas compressed by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling after separating dry ice. Furthermore, carry out heat exchange to the combustion gas dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and it is referred to as NG. Carry out heat exchange to LNG which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and generate dry ice and it dissociates. The above (1) characterized by carrying out adiabatic expansion further and manufacturing liquefaction nitrogen after compressing the residual exhaust gas which separated dry ice, carrying out heat exchange to LNG from a tank by said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling or carrying out heat exchange or the dry ice of (2), and the manufacture approach of liquefaction nitrogen.

(4) The above characterized by separating the generated dry ice with a cyclone (4) The manufacture approach of dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen.

[0019] LNG which consisted of an LNG tank, the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, a fluid bed mold heat exchanger, a cyclone, a dry ice tank, adiabatic-expansion equipment, a liquefaction nitrogen tank, and gas-compression equipment, and was paid out of the LNG tank (5) By the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling Heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas compressed after separating dry ice, and heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas further dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger. NG and nothing. Carry out heat exchange to LNG which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and dry ice is generated. A cyclone separates and the generated dry ice is stored in a dry ice tank. [whether heat exchange is further carried out to LNG from an LNG tank by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling by compressing the residual exhaust gas which separated dry ice with gas-compression equipment, and] Or the manufacturing installation of the dry ice characterized by constituting and becoming so that adiabatic expansion may be carried out further, liquefaction nitrogen may be manufactured after carrying out heat exchange, and the obtained liquefaction nitrogen may be stored in a liquefaction nitrogen tank, and liquefaction nitrogen.

[0020] (6) The reliquefaction approach of BOG which cools a combustion gas using the cold energy of expenditure LNG, carries out cooling solidification of the carbon dioxide gas contained in this combustion gas, carries out compression cooling of the residual exhaust gas which generated dry ice, dissociated and separated dry ice further, and is characterized by manufacturing and storing liquefaction nitrogen and liquefying BOG using this liquefaction nitrogen.

(7) The above characterized by manufacturing dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen at the demand time zone of LNG, and liquefying BOG at the non-demand time zone of LNG (6) The reliquefaction approach of BOG.

[0021] (8) Carry out heat exchange of expenditure LNG to the combustion gas compressed by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling after separating dry ice. Furthermore, carry out heat exchange to the combustion gas dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and it is referred to as NG. Carry out heat exchange to LNG which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other

hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and generation separation of the dry ice is carried out. After compressing the residual exhaust gas which carried out generation separation of the dry ice, [whether heat exchange is carried out to LNG from an LNG tank by said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, and] Or the above which is made to carry out adiabatic expansion further after carrying out heat exchange, and is characterized by manufacturing and storing liquefaction nitrogen and liquefying BOG using this liquefaction nitrogen (6) Or (7) The reliquefaction approach of BOG.

(9) The above characterized by separating the generated dry ice with a cyclone (8) The reliquefaction approach of BOG.

[0022] (10) An LNG tank, the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, a fluid bed mold heat exchanger, LNG which consisted of a cyclone, a dry ice tank, adiabatic-expansion equipment, a liquefaction nitrogen tank, gas-compression equipment, a BOG compression equipment, and a heat exchanger for BOG liquefaction, and was paid out of the LNG tank by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling Heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas compressed after separating dry ice, and heat exchange is carried out to the combustion gas further dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger. NG and nothing. Carry out heat exchange to LNG which evaporated the dehumidified combustion gas in part through said heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling on the other hand by said fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and dry ice is generated. The residual exhaust gas which separated the generated dry ice with the cyclone and separated dry ice is compressed with gas-compression equipment. Furthermore, [whether heat exchange is carried out to LNG from an LNG tank by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling and] Or after carrying out heat exchange, carry out adiabatic expansion further and manufacturing liquefaction nitrogen, and the obtained liquefaction nitrogen is stored in a liquefaction nitrogen tank. Reliquefaction equipment of BOG characterized by constituting and becoming so that heat exchange may be carried out to said liquefaction nitrogen and it may liquefy by the heat exchanger for BOG liquefaction, after compressing BOG with a BOG compression equipment.

[0023] [Embodiment of the Invention] Evaporation temperature [in / LNG consists of saturated hydrocarbon of the carbon numbers 1-5 which usually use methane as a principal component, although a presentation changes a little with places of production, in the bottom of ordinary pressure thru/or application of pressure, it is cooled by -150 thru/or -170 degrees C, and it is liquefied and stored, and / ordinary pressure] is [about]. -It is 161 degrees C. Therefore, the dry ice, liquefaction air, or liquefaction nitrogen which has much need in a cooling agent etc. can be manufactured as cold energy using the latent heat of vaporization and/or the sensible heat until LNG evaporates and it is set to NG of an outside temperature. Furthermore, the liquefaction air or liquefaction nitrogen manufactured by this approach can be stored, and the reliquefaction of the BOG can be carried out using this at the time of the need.

[0024] Since liquefaction nitrogen can be managed with a facility small [since the amount of heat and chilliness storage per unit weight is comparatively large] although stored, it is desirable. That is, similarly the liquefaction nitrogen of the saturation state under 1 atmospheric pressure holds [0.30kcal [per weight of 1kg] cold energy as compared with the nitrogen of the shape of a 25-degree C gas under 1 atmospheric pressure.

[0025] Liquefaction temperature [in / BOG stops at the upper part in an LNG tank by ordinary pressure mostly, the temperature is -100 thru/or -180 degrees C, and a main component is methane, and / ordinary pressure] is [about]. -It is 161 degrees C and the liquefaction temperature in the condition of having compressed 30kg/cm² into G is about 145 degrees C. [0026] In this invention, the amount out of which a non-demand time zone pays the period when, as for a demand time zone, LNG pays out LNG paid out of an LNG heat insulation tank as NG to a thermal power station plant and town gas to the above-mentioned application to the above-mentioned application decreases substantially, or expenditure LNG means the period which is 0. Following [for example,], demand time zones are day ranges and non-demand time zones are

[0027] Although BOG is paid out as NG to a thermal power station plant and town gas at a need

term. Since it generates at an almost fixed rate with outside heat at a non-need term, and a lot of BOG(s) are comparatively generated in a short time in connection with precooling, such as a tank wall, piping, and a device, at the time of the LNG acceptance from a transport ship etc. and it stops at the upper part in an LNG tank. It is necessary to carry out the reliquefaction of the BOG by the possession cold energy of liquefaction nitrogen according to the above-mentioned generating rate. It is not necessary to worry about the pressure buildup by the containment in an LNG tank of BOG in this invention.

[0028] In this invention, the target combustion gases are combustion gases, such as LNG, LPG, petroleum, coal, and dust, and are combustion gases of LNG and LPG preferably. For example, manufacture of dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen can be performed using the cold energy of LNG at the time of using and paying out the combustion gas of paid-out NG, and the reliquefaction of BOG can be performed using the liquefaction nitrogen manufactured further.

[0029] This invention is explained to a detail taking the case of the case where a combustion gas is [following] a combustion gas of LNG. The components of a combustion gas are mainly a carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and moisture, and a small amount of oxygen and the nitrogen oxides of a minute amount are contained. Therefore, if moisture is mainly removed from the above-mentioned combustion gas, even if it will emit nitrogen after becoming suitable as a raw material of dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen and carrying out the reliquefaction of the BOG with liquefaction nitrogen to atmospheric air, since origin is a combustion gas, there is little economical loss and an environmental protection top is also satisfactory [loss]. Moreover, these gas is incombustibility, and even when equipment should be damaged, there is little risk of mixing with LNG or BOG and disaster occurring.

[0030] The combustion gas for liquefaction uses what removed the moisture in a combustion gas beforehand after carrying out defraction processing of dust collection, filtration, etc. as occasion demands. For example, heat exchange can be carried out to NG after the fluid bed mold heat exchanger passage in this invention, and the moisture in a combustion gas can be removed beforehand.

[0031] LNG paid out of an LNG tank at the time of the need of NG carries out heat exchange to compressed gas (nitrogen) by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, carries out heat exchange to the combustion gas further dehumidified by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger, turns into NG, and is paid out as NG to a thermal power station plant and town gas.

[0032] The lower part of a fluid bed mold heat exchanger is supplied, and heat exchange is carried out to the interflow object of LNG and NG, it is cooled, and the dehumidified combustion gas generates dry ice. A fluid bed mold heat exchanger consists of a heat exchange pipe or a panel prepared into the container which forms the fluid bed in the interior, and the container, LNG, and/or NG (usually interflow object) flow as a cooling agent on a heat exchange pipe or a panel, and the medium for the fluid beds is added to the space which forms the fluid bed.

[0033] As a medium for the fluid beds, silica sand, metal particles, the particle made from pottery, and other particles can be used, and, as for the configuration, the shape of a globular shape, corniform, and hollow, tubular, an annular object, etc. are mentioned. Although it is cooled by the cooling pipe with which floating circulation of the inside of the fluid bed is carried out with the combustion gas with which a fluid bed medium particle goes up the inside of the fluid bed when a particle is used as a medium for the fluid beds, and LNG or NG circulates inside, the carbon dioxide in a combustion gas serves as dry ice on a particle, and it solidifies and being adhered, the dry ice on a particle separates by particles collision friction under floating, and it falls, and it becomes dry ice of fine particles, and is conveyed by the air current.

[0034] Even if it carries out floating circulation of the inside of the fluid bed with the combustion gas which goes up within the fluid bed and dry ice adheres, the path and specific gravity of a particle are selected so that the operating condition which can fully flow may be suited. Although based also on the configuration of the fluid bed, and magnitude, the linear velocity of a combustion gas is $0.1 \sim 1.0$ m/sec preferably 0.05 to 5 m/sec. Therefore, as a suitable example of the medium particle for the fluid beds, it is also the specific gravity 2 , such as silica sand and metal particles, thru/or that [about ten], and, as for particle diameter, a thing (10 micrometers thru/or 1mm) is mentioned. As a configuration of a particle, the thing of a globular shape,

corniform, the shape of hollow, and the shape of a non-fixed form like sand is suitable.

[0035] A medium particle cools a combustion gas, in addition to making dry ice generate, grinds the dry ice formed on a particle and the cooling pipe of a fluid bed mold heat exchanger, and a fluid bed wall surface as fine particles, or has the work which it fails to scratch.

[0036] In order to separate the particle which the dry ice deposited on the medium particle for the fluid beds crushed and produced in order to make the fluid bed circulate through the medium upper section of the fluid bed. Even if it uses these eliminators, can be formed in the upper part or the beds and the particle of the dry ice to generate dissociate easily because of a specific gravity difference etc.

[0037] The particle (fine particles) of the dry ice powder which remains to exhaust gas further and is accompanied although it is carried away from the fluid bed upper part with the residual exhaust gas which makes nitrogen a subject in the above-mentioned linear velocity since the dry ice generated within the fluid bed is powdery snow-like, relative bulk density is $0.2 \sim 0.8$ and particle size is $5 \sim 50$ micrometers, the cyclone for dry ice separation is supplied and dry ice [a great portion of] particle is removed from emission here is separated by filters, such as a bag filter. As a filter for dry ice particle separation, a bag filter is suitable. Here, the dry ice particle which remains in above-mentioned exhaust gas accumulates the gas-compression inside of a plane and in piping, and there is in the need of removing a dry ice particle to extent which causes neither lock out nor revolution imbalance. As a filter, construction material and structure are selected in consideration of low warm temperature contraction and the blinding prevention by dry ice adhesion.

[0038] furthermore, the lower part of a cyclone and a tapir — a powder collector is formed in the lower part of filters, such as a filter, and dry ice fine particles are collected. It is this dry ice powder bed $30 \sim 40$ kg/cm². By pressurizing extent, they are a consistency $1600 \sim 1700$ kg/m³. It can consider as a dry ice Plastic solid.

[0039] Most components of the remaining exhaust gas (residual exhaust gas) which separated dry ice are $20 \sim 40$ kg/cm² in order to be nitrogen and to liquefy this. It compresses. Compression of residual exhaust gas (nitrogen) may be performed by repeating compression multitstage [such as 2-4 etc. steps.] and cooling. After collecting for cooling the cold energy which NG after passing the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling holds and cooling residual exhaust gas (nitrogen) beforehand, in order to liquefy residual exhaust gas further, the cold energy of LNG is used.

[0040] Deep freeze of the compressed nitrogen (residual exhaust gas) is carried out to $-100 \sim -160$ degree C by LNG by the heat exchanger for compressed gas. If the nitrogen by which deep freeze was compressed and carried out is required, by the deep freeze gas heat exchanger, heat exchange can be carried out further, it can be liquefied, and also it is cooled by adiabatic expansion and the amount of [non-liquefied] deep freeze gas is [a part] liquefiable. It dissociates with a gas and liquefaction nitrogen is stored in a liquefaction nitrogen tank, and since it is cooled, after carrying out heat exchange by the above-mentioned deep freeze gas heat exchanger (for example, after a gas is recycled by the preceding paragraph of said gas-compression machine etc. or is used for clearance of the moisture in a combustion gas), it is emitted to atmospheric air.

[0041] In addition, an expansion turbine is installed between a compressor and a liquefaction nitrogen tank, and some compression nitrogen is supplied to an expansion turbine, reversible expansion is carried out, it cools, the nitrogen newly introduced by the turbine driven under the power collected from compression nitrogen is compressed further, and you may make it supply the nitrogen for un-liquefying [which expanded on the other hand and was cooled] to a deep-freeze gas heat exchanger etc. as deep-freeze nitrogen recycled.

[0042] Moreover, the method using the simplest Joule-Thomson effect is sufficient as the manufacturing method of liquefaction nitrogen, and the liquefaction approach of the nitrogen which cools compressed nitrogen using the cold energy of LNG itself is [Linde process] still better also by these improving methods also in a Claude process.

[0043] BOG generated with an LNG tank at the time of the non-need of NG is $5 \sim 30$ kg/cm² by

the BOG compressor. It compresses, and it is a heat exchanger for BOG liquefaction, and heat exchange is carried out to the liquefaction nitrogen manufactured and stored using the cold energy of LNG at the time of the need of NG, a reliquefaction is carried out to LNG, and it is stored in an LNG tank as a reliquefaction BOG. Liquefaction nitrogen is used for liquefaction of BOG, or is stored as surplus liquefaction nitrogen and used for another application. When used for liquefaction of BOG, it is used for cooling of BOG by the heat exchanger for BOG liquefaction, and the nitrogen evaporated and produced is emitted to atmospheric air as exhaust gas. In addition, BOG generated at the time of the need of NG is 5–30kg/cm² by the BOG compressor. After compressing, it can *, if it is mixed and used for expenditure LNG.

[0044] A deep freeze gas heat exchanger is used by the heat exchanger for compressed-gas cooling, a fluid bed mold heat exchanger, the heat exchanger for BOG liquefaction, and the need in this invention. As these heat exchangers, when conventional shell and a conventional tube mold have a small temperature gradient, things, such as a plate fin mold, can be used.

[0045] Drawing 1 is a flow plan which shows one embodiment of this invention. In drawing 1, as for the broken line at the time of NG need, a continuous line shows the flow of the time of NG non-need. As an example of this invention, by drawing 1, dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen are manufactured and stored in below using the cold energy of expenditure LNG, and how to carry out the reliquefaction of the BOG is explained to it. LNG is stored in the LNG tank 1 (the thing of the magnitude of capacity two to 100,000k1 is used in the actual condition) at ordinary pressure and about –161 degrees C, and BOG has stopped at the upper part of LNG at –100–160 degree C according to ordinary pressure thru/or the 0.2 kg/cm² G grade of a little application of pressure. The amount of expenditure of LNG is for example, 100 t/hr at the time of day-ranges NG need, and is 10–50kg/cm² by the pump. Pressurizing and paying out, the amount of expenditure at the time of NG non-need is 10t [0–]/hr at night. The yields of BOG are always an average of 7 t/hr.

[0046] Heat exchange is carried out to compressed-gas [gas by which residual exhaust gas (nitrogen) was compressed] 13 by the heat exchanger 2 for compressed-gas cooling, heat exchange is further carried out to the combustion gas 10 after dehumidification by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3, it is set to NG12, and LNG11 which came out of the LNG tank 1 at the time of the need of NG is 30–80kg/cm² a thermal power station plant and for town gas. It pays out as pressurized NG.

[0047] the combustion gas 10 removed in moisture with the dehumidifier (not shown) on the other hand — the above-mentioned fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3 — a cooling pipe and a fluid bed particle — minding — NG and heat exchange — carrying out — about — it is cooled by –40–70 degree C and the particle-like fine particles of dry ice are produced in the fluid bed, and it is accompanied to residual exhaust gas, dissociates with a fluid bed particle, and is conveyed to a cyclone 21. It dissociates with residual exhaust gas in a cyclone, and the particle-like fine particles of the dry ice supplied to the cyclone are stored in the dry ice tank 20. Since the residual exhaust gas which passed the cyclone accompanies a little dry ice particle, after it removes a dry ice particle with a filter 22 further, it is supplied to the gas-compression machine 4 as residual exhaust gas 26. In addition, after separating the minute amount of gas of oxygen and others' adsorption, desorption actuation, etc. at a desirable process by the conventional approach if needed, you may make it send to compression / liquefaction process, when the minute amount of gas of oxygen gas and others is contained in residual exhaust gas 26.

[0048] Residual exhaust gas 26 (nitrogen) is 20–40kg/cm² by the gas-compression machine 4, it is pressurized. Become compressed gas 13 and pay out by the heat exchanger 2 for compressed-gas cooling, and carry out heat exchange to LNG11, and it is cooled. After carrying out heat exchange to deep freeze gas 17 and being cooled by the deep freeze air heat exchanger 9, a part serves as liquefaction nitrogen 14 with adiabatic-expansion equipment 5. After being stored in the liquefaction nitrogen tank 6, and a part's serving as deep freeze gas 17 and carrying out heat exchange to compressed gas 13 by the deep freeze gas heat exchanger 9. Although it was recycled by the preceding paragraph of a gas-compression machine etc. or not being illustrated, after being used for clearance of the moisture in a combustion gas with a dehumidifier through the fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3 depending on the need, it is emitted to atmospheric

air as exhausted nitrogen gas 23.

[0049] At the time of the non-need of NG, BOG15 is compressed into 5–30kg/cm² by the BOG compressor 8, it carries out heat exchange to liquefaction nitrogen by the heat exchanger 7 for BOG liquefaction, and a reliquefaction is carried out to LNG, and it is stored in the LNG tank 1 as a reliquefaction BOG16. Liquefaction nitrogen is evaporated by the heat exchanger 7 for BOG liquefaction, and is emitted to atmospheric air as exhausted nitrogen gas 24, or is used for another application as surplus liquefaction nitrogen 25.

[0050] [Example] Hereafter, although an example explains this invention concretely, this invention is not limited to these.

(Example 1) In the equipment shown in drawing 1, LNG is stored in the LNG tank 1 at ordinary pressure and –161 degrees C. At the time of day-ranges need, the amount of expenditure of LNG is 100t/hr, is pressurized by 30kg/cm² G with a pump, and is paid out, and the amount of expenditure at the time of non-need is 0 t/hr at night. LNG paid out at the time of the need of NG should carry out heat exchange to compressed gas 13 by the heat exchanger 2 for compressed-gas cooling, should carry out heat exchange to the combustion gas 10 after dehumidification by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3 further, and should pass a dehumidifier (not shown) — it was set to NG12 and paid out thermal power station plants.

[0051] on the other hand, be discharged from an LNG combustion facility and combustion-gas 39 t/hr containing 71% of nitrogen, 9% of carbon dioxides, 3% of oxygen, 17% of moisture, and NOx 120ppm should pass a dehumidifier (not shown) — the fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3 was supplied so that it might become the combustion gas 10 dehumidified by the moisture of about 10 ppm or less and the void-tower lifting linear velocity of the gas in the fluid bed might serve as 0.25 m/sec. The fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3 is filled up with silica sand with a mean particle diameter of 180 micrometers. Heat exchange is carried out to LNG by the fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3, and exhaust gas 10 is [about] — it was cooled by 140 degrees C and the particle fine particles of dry ice were generated. The particle-like fine particles of the obtained dry ice were about 5–50 micrometers in particle size, it was conveyed to the cyclone 21 by residual exhaust gas 26, and was separated by the cyclone, and were brought together in the powder collecting machine of the cyclone lower part, and were stored in the dry ice tank 20. After the residual exhaust gas which accompanies the dry ice particle of a minute amount separated the dry ice particle with the filter 22 (here bag filter), residual exhaust gas 26 was supplied to the compressor 4. The amount of the dry ice which the separated dry ice particle fine particles were stored in the dry ice tank 20 with the dry ice separated with the cyclone 21, and was obtained was 5.5 t/hr.

[0052] Residual exhaust gas 26 after separating dry ice repeats compression cooling with three steps of gas-compression machines 4, and is –45 degrees C and 31kg/cm². After having become compressed gas 13, being the heat exchanger 2 for compressed-gas cooling, carrying out heat exchange to expenditure LNG11 and carrying out heat exchange by the deep freeze gas heat exchanger 9 further, the part became liquefaction nitrogen 18.5 t/hr with adiabatic-expansion equipment 5 and it was stored in the liquefaction nitrogen tank 6. After carrying out heat exchange of the remaining deep freeze gas 17 which carried out adiabatic expansion by the deep freeze gas heat exchanger 9, the part was recycled by the preceding paragraph of the gas-compression machine 4, and with precooled by the combustion gas which flows into the fluid bed mold heat exchanger 3, further, after others were used as a heat sink of dehumidification, they were emitted to atmospheric air.

[0053] (Example 2) In the equipment shown in drawing 1, LNG is stored in the LNG tank 1 at ordinary pressure and –161 degrees C, and BOG has stopped at the upper part of LNG at ordinary pressure and –160 degrees C. At the time of day-ranges need, the amount of expenditure of LNG is 100t/hr, is pressurized by 30kg/cm² G with a pump, and is paid out, and the amount of expenditure at the time of non-need is 0 t/hr at night. The yields of BOG are an average of 7 t/hr.

[0054] The liquefaction nitrogen manufactured in the example 1 was used, and the reliquefaction of the BOG was carried out to LNG at the time of NG non-need at night. BOG15 generated in an

average of 7 t/hr at the time of NG non-need is 1 kg/cm² by the BOG compressor 8. It was compressed and heat exchange was carried out to liquefaction nitrogen 15 t/hr by the heat exchanger 7 for BOG liquefaction, mostly, the reliquefaction of the whole quantity was carried out and it was stored in the LNG tank 1. In addition, a presentation, the boiling point, and the dew-point of LNG used in the examples 1 and 2 are as in a table 1.

[0055]

[A table 1]

表 1 LNGの組成

成分	CH ₄	89.71 vol%
	N ₂	0.193 vol%
粗	C ₂ H ₆	6.81 vol%
	C ₃ H ₈	2.51 vol%
成	i-C ₄ H ₁₀	0.389 vol%
	n-C ₄ H ₁₀	0.388 vol%
	i-C ₅ H ₁₂	0.00 vol%
沸点	at 40kg/cm ² G	-81.3 ℃
露点	at 30kg/cm ² G	-35.6 ℃
	at 40kg/cm ² G	-33.0 ℃

[0056] Moreover, 30kg/cm² (or condensation curve) of vaporization curves of the nitrogen in G was indicated to be G to drawing 2 the pressure of 30kg/cm² G, the vaporization curve (or condensation curve) of LNG [in / 40kg/cm² / G], and the pressure of 20kg/cm². Since the temperature of LNG is in a low temperature side rather than the liquefaction temperature of the nitrogen gas under application of pressure, drawing 2 shows that the operating condition which can liquefy BOG by the cold energy of liquefaction nitrogen exists in that the operating condition which nitrogen gas (principal component of a combustion gas) can liquefy by the cold energy of LNG exists clearly by the heat exchange between LNG (or NG) and nitrogen (or liquefaction nitrogen), and reverse.

[0057]

[Effect of the invention] By this invention, dry ice and liquefaction nitrogen were able to be manufactured from LNG or an LPG combustion gas using the cold energy of expenditure LNG of LNG. Moreover, although the amount of expenditure of LNG had a big difference in the time of non-need with the time of need at night, using the above-mentioned liquefaction nitrogen, it was able to carry out the whole-quantity reliquefaction of the BOG generated at night at the time of the non-need of LNG mostly, and was able to return it to the LNG tank daytime.

[Translation done]

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The process flow sheet in which one embodiment of this invention is shown.

[Drawing 2] Drawing showing LNG and the temperature pair enthalpy curve of nitrogen.

[Description of Notations]

1. LNG Tank Heat Exchanger for 2. Compressed-Gas Cooling 3. Fluid Bed Mold Heat Exchanger
4. Gas-Compression Machine 5. Adiabatic-Expansion Equipment 6. Liquefaction Nitrogen Tank
7. Heat Exchanger for BOG Liquefaction 8.BOG Compressor 9. Deep Freeze Gas Heat Exchanger
10. After [Dehumidification] Combustion-Gas 11. Expenditure LNG 12.NG
13. Compressed Gas 14. Liquefaction Nitrogen 15.BOG 16. Reliquefaction BOG
17. Deep Freeze Gas 20. Dry Ice Tank 21. Cyclone
22. Filter 23. Exhausted Nitrogen Gas (a Part for Un-Condensing)
24. Exhausted Nitrogen Gas (after BOG Cooling) 25. Surplus Liquefaction Nitrogen (a Part for Multiple-purpose Utilization)
26. Residual Exhaust Gas after Removing Moisture and Carbon Dioxide Gas

[Translation done.]

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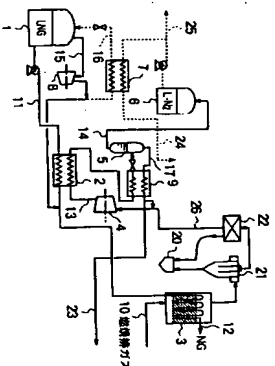
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(54)【発明の名称】 ドライアイス、液化窒素の製造方法及びその装置並びにボイルオフガスの再液化方法及びその装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 L N Gの冷熱を有効に利用すること及び発生量が変動するB O Gを効率よく液化することができると、法及びそのための装置を提供すること。

【解決手段】 払い出し液化天然ガスの冷熱を利用して燃焼排ガスを冷却し、該燃焼排ガスに含有される炭酸ガスを液化させることによりドライアイスを生成して分離し、ドライアイスを分離した残排ガスを更に圧縮、冷却して液化窒素を製造することを特徴とするドライアイス及び液化窒素の製造方法並びに得られた液化窒素を用いてボイルオフガスを液化することを特徴とするボイルオフガスの再液化方法及びこれらの方法で用いられる装置。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 払い出し液化天然ガスの冷熱を利用して燃焼排ガスを冷却し、該燃焼排ガスに含有される炭酸ガスを液化させることによりドライアイスを生成して分離し、ドライアイスを分離した残排ガスを更に圧縮、冷却して液化窒素を製造することを特徴とするドライアイス及び液化窒素の製造方法。

【請求項2】 燃焼排ガスが液化天然ガス又は液化石油ガスの燃焼排ガスであることを特徴とする請求項1記載のドライアイス及び液化窒素の製造方法。

【請求項3】 払い出し液化天然ガスを圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で、ドライアイスを分離したのち圧縮された燃焼排ガスと熱交換し、更に流動層型熱交換器で除露された燃焼排ガスと熱交換して天然ガスとし、一方、除露された燃焼排ガスを前記流動層型熱交換器で前記圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器を通して一部気化した液化天然ガスと熱交換してドライアイスを生成して分離し、ドライアイスを分離した残排ガスを圧縮した後、前記圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で残排ガスからの液化天然ガスと熱交換するか、又は熱交換したのち更に断熱膨張させて液化窒素を製造することを特徴とする請求項1又は2記載のドライアイス及び液化窒素の製造方法。

【請求項4】 生成したドライアイスをサイクロンにより分離することを特徴とする請求項3記載のドライアイス及び液化窒素の製造方法。

【請求項5】 液化天然ガス貯槽、圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器、流動層型熱交換器、サイクロン、ドライアイス貯槽、断熱膨張装置、液化窒素貯槽、ガス圧縮装置からなり、液化天然ガス貯槽から払い出した液化天然ガスを圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で、ドライアイスを分離したのち圧縮された燃焼排ガスと熱交換し、更に流動層型熱交換器で除露された燃焼排ガスと熱交換して天然ガスとし、一方、除露された燃焼排ガスを前記流動層型熱交換器で前記圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器を通して一部気化した液化天然ガスと熱交換してドライアイスを生成して分離し、ドライアイスを分離した残排ガスを更に圧縮した後、前記圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で残排ガスからの液化天然ガスと熱交換するか、又は熱交換したのち更に断熱膨張させて液化窒素を製造し、得られた液化窒素を液化窒素貯槽に貯蔵するよう構成してなることを特徴とするドライアイス及び液化窒素の製造装置。

【請求項6】 払い出し液化天然ガスの冷熱を利用して燃焼排ガスを冷却し、該燃焼排ガスに含有される炭酸ガスを冷却してドライアイスを生成して分離し、ドライアイスを分離した残排ガスを更に圧縮冷却して液化窒素を製造して貯蔵し、該液化窒素を用いてボイルオフガスを液化することを特徴とするボイルオフガスの再液化方法。

【請求項7】 液化天然ガスの需要期間にドライアイス及び液化窒素を製造し、液化天然ガスの非需要期間にボイルオフガスの液化を行うことを特徴とする請求項6記載のボイルオフガスの再液化方法。

【請求項8】 払い出し液化天然ガスを圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で、ドライアイスを分離したのち圧縮された燃焼排ガスと熱交換して天然ガスとし、一方、除露された燃焼排ガスを前記流動層型熱交換器で前記圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器を通して一部気化した液化天然ガスと熱交換してドライアイスを生成して分離し、ドライアイスを生成成分分離した残排ガスを圧縮した後、前記圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で残排ガスからの液化天然ガスと熱交換するか、又は熱交換したのち更に断熱膨張させて、液化窒素を製造して貯蔵し、該液化窒素を用いてボイルオフガスを液化することを特徴とする請求項6又は7記載のボイルオフガスの再液化方法。

【請求項9】 生成したドライアイスをサイクロンにより分離することを特徴とする請求項8記載のボイルオフガスの再液化方法。

【請求項10】 液化天然ガス貯槽、圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器、流動層型熱交換器、サイクロン、ドライアイス貯槽、断熱膨張装置、液化窒素貯槽、ガス圧縮装置、ボイルオフガス圧縮装置、ボイルオフガス液化用熱交換器からなり、液化天然ガス貯槽から払い出した液化天然ガスを圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で、ドライアイスを分離したのち圧縮された燃焼排ガスと熱交換し、更に流動層型熱交換器で除露された燃焼排ガスと熱交換して天然ガスとし、一方、除露された燃焼排ガスを前記流動層型熱交換器で前記圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器を通して一部気化した液化天然ガスと熱交換してドライアイスを生成して分離し、ドライアイスを分離した残排ガスを更に圧縮した後、前記圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器で残排ガスからの液化天然ガスと熱交換するか、又は熱交換したのち更に断熱膨張させて液化窒素を製造し、得られた液化窒素を液化窒素貯槽に貯蔵し、ボイルオフガスをボイルオフガス圧縮装置により圧縮したのちボイルオフガス液化用熱交換器で前記液化窒素と熱交換して液化してなることを特徴とするボイルオフガスの再液化装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は液化天然ガス（L N Gと略称）を気化し、天然ガス（N Gと略称）として供給する際の冷熱を利用してドライアイス、液化窒素を製造する方法及びその装置並びに該液化窒素の冷熱を利用してN Gの非供給時にボイルオフガス（L N Gが気化したL N G貯槽の上部に蓄積されるガス：B O Gと略称）をL N Gとして再液化する方法及びその装置に関する。

表 1 LNGの組成

成分	CH ₄	N ₂	C ₂ H ₆	C ₃ H ₈	i-C ₄ H ₁₀	n-C ₄ H ₁₀	1-C ₅ H ₁₂
組成	89.71 vol%	0.193 vol%	6.81 vol%	2.51 vol%	0.389 vol%	0.388 vol%	0.00 vol%
沸点	at 40kg/cm ² G	-81.3	℃				
露点	at 30kg/cm ² G	-35.6	℃				
	at 40kg/cm ² G	-33.0	℃				

れ、サイクロン21に輸送される。サイクロン21に供給されたドライアイスの微粒子状粉体はサイクロン21で残排ガスと分離されドライアイス貯槽20に貯蔵される。サイクロン21を通じた残排ガスは、少量のドライアイス微粒子を同伴するので、さらにフアルタ22によりドライアイス微粒子を除去した後、残排ガス26としてガス圧縮機4に供給される。なお残排ガス26に燃棄ガスその他の微量ガスが含まれる場合には、必要に応じて従来の方法により好ましい工程で、酸索その他の微量ガスを吸着、脱着操作等により分離した後圧縮・液化工程に送るようにしてもよい。

【0048】残排ガス26（燃棄）はガス圧縮機4により20〜40 kg/cm²に加圧され、圧縮ガス13になり、圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器2で払い出しLNG11と熱交換して冷却され、深冷空気熱交換器9で深冷ガス17と熱交換して冷却された後、断熱膨張装置5により一部は液化燃棄14となり、液化燃棄貯槽6に貯蔵され、一部は深冷ガス17となり、深冷ガス熱交換器9で圧縮ガス13と熱交換した後、ガス圧縮機の前段等によりサイクルされたり、又は図示していないが流動層型熱交換器3を経て、必要によつては除温器により燃焼排ガス中の水分の除去に使用された後、排燃棄ガス23として大気に放出される。

【0049】NGの非需要時に、BOG15はBOG圧縮機8に5〜30 kg/cm²に圧縮され、BOG液化用熱交換器7で液化燃棄と熱交換しLNGに再液化され、再液化BOG16としてLNG貯槽11に貯蔵される。液化燃棄はBOG液化用熱交換器7で気化し排燃棄ガス24として大気に放出されるか、余剰液化燃棄25として別の用途のために利用される。

【実施例】以下、実施例により本発明を具体的に説明するが、本発明はこれらに限定されるものではない。

（実施例1）図1に示す装置において、LNG貯槽11には、LNGが常圧、−161℃で貯蔵されている。LNGの払い出し量は星間需要時に100 t/hで、ポンプ7により30 kg/cm²Gに加圧されて払い出され、夜間非需要時の払い出し量は0 t/hである。NGの需要時に、払い出されるLNGは、圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器2で圧縮ガス13と熱交換し、更に流動層型熱交換器3で除温後の燃焼排ガス10と熱交換し、除温器（図示せず）を経てLNG12となり、火力発電プラント用に払い出される。

【0051】一方、LNG燃焼設備から排出され、燃棄71%、二酸化炭素9%、酸素3%、水分17%およびNOx 120 ppmを含む燃焼排ガス39 t/hは、除温器（図示せず）を経て水分約10 ppm以下に除温

された燃焼排ガス10となり、流動層内ガスの空速上昇速度が0.25 m/secとなるように流動層型熱交換器3に供給された。流動層型熱交換器3には、平均粒径180 μmの珪砂が充填されている。排ガス10は流動層型熱交換器3でLNGと熱交換し約−140℃で冷却され、ドライアイスの微粒子状粉体を生成した。得られたドライアイスの微粒子は粒径約5〜50 μmであり、残排ガス26によりサイクロン21に輸送され、サイクロン21で分離され、サイクロン下部の集粉器に集められ、ドライアイス貯槽20に貯蔵された。微量のドライアイス微粒子を同伴する残排ガスはフアルタ22（ここではバグフィルタ）により、ドライアイス微粒子を分離した後、残排ガス26は圧縮機4に供給された。分離されたドライアイス微粒子状粉体はサイクロン21で分離されたドライアイスとともにドライアイス貯槽20に貯蔵され、得られたドライアイスの量は5.5 t/hであった。

【0052】ドライアイスを分離した後の残排ガス26は、3段のガス圧縮機4により圧縮冷却を繰り返して、−45℃、31 kg/cm²Gの圧縮ガス13になり、圧縮ガス冷却用熱交換器2で、払い出しLNG11と熱交換し、さらに深冷ガス熱交換器9で熱交換した後、断熱膨張装置5により一部は液化燃棄18.5 t/hとなり、液化燃棄タンク6に貯蔵された。断熱膨張した残りの深冷ガス17は、深冷ガス熱交換器9で熱交換した後、一部はガス圧縮機4の前段よりサイクルされ、他は流動層型熱交換器3に投入する燃焼排ガスの予定と、さらに除温の冷熱源として利用された後大気に放出された。

【0053】（実施例2）図1に示す装置において、LNG貯槽11には、LNGが常圧、−161℃で貯蔵されており、LNGの上段にはBOGが常圧、−160℃で留まっている。LNGの払い出し量は星間需要時に100 t/hで、ポンプ7により30 kg/cm²Gに加圧されて払い出され、夜間非需要時の払い出し量は0 t/hである。BOGの発生量は平均7 t/hである。【0054】実施例1で製造された液化燃棄を使用し、夜間のNG非需要時にBOGをLNGに再液化した。NG非需要時に、平均7 t/hで発生するBOG15はBOG圧縮機8により11 kg/cm²に圧縮され、BOG液化用熱交換器7で液化燃棄15 t/hと熱交換して、ほぼ全量が再液化され、LNG貯槽11に貯蔵された。なお、実施例1および2で用いたLNGの組成、沸点及び露点は表1のとおりである。

【0055】
【表1】

【0056】また、圧力30 kg/cm²Gと40 kg/cm²GにおけるLNGの蒸気曲線（又は凝縮曲線）及び圧力20 kg/cm²Gと30 kg/cm²Gにおける燃棄の凝縮曲線（又は復熱曲線）を図2に示した。

図2より、LNGの温度の方が加圧下の燃棄ガスの液化温度よりも低圧側にあるので、明らかにLNG（又はNG）および燃棄（又は液化燃棄）間の熱交換により、LNGの冷熱で燃棄ガス（燃焼排ガスの主成分）が液化しうる操作条件が存在すること、逆に、液化燃棄の冷熱でBOGを液化しうる操作条件が存在することがわかる。

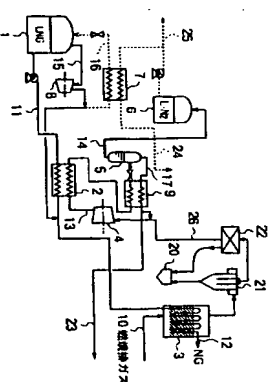
【0057】

【発明の効果】本発明により、LNGの払い出しLNGの冷熱を利用して、LNG又はLPG燃焼排ガス等からドライアイス及び液化燃棄を製造することができた。また、LNGの払い出し量は星間需要時と、夜間非需要時とで大きな差があったが、上記液化燃棄を利用して、夜間LNGの非需要時に発生するBOGをほぼ全量再液化してLNG貯槽に戻すことができた。

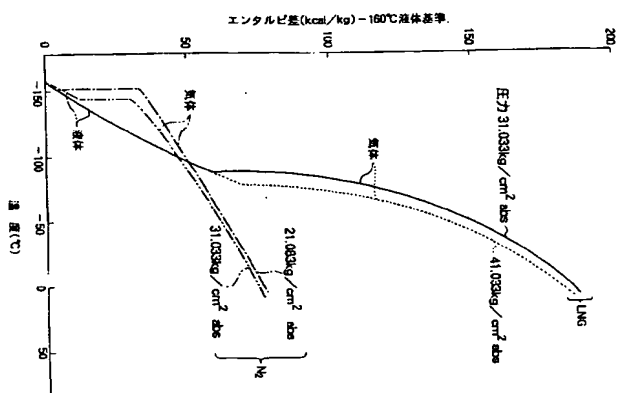
【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の1実施態様を示すプロセスフローシ-

【図1】



【図2】



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